

## New York Tribune.

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## All That McCall Now Needs Is an "Anti-Murphy" Testimonial from Croker.

Murphy's desire to sit in the background and not have his personality associated with the candidates whom he has put on the local Tammany ticket must not be imputed to any passing idiosyncrasy of modesty. As a leader Murphy has not been very self-effacing. He has generally been willing to cast the hoodoo of the Tammany indorsement on the nominees whose names came out of his hat. He even induced Judge Gaynor four years ago to pay that famous eight-seating visit to the Grand Lodge in East 14th street, although to get there the judge had to consult a cabman and several city directories.

Mr. McCall doesn't need a guide to find his way into the Presence. Abandoning the public notification ceremony at which nominees for city offices were expected to acknowledge their obligation to and association with Tammany will deceive nobody in the case of a man so near to Murphy's inner councils. The Murphy nominee for Mayor was a member of the Belmont conference of eight at which Tammany's mind for this campaign was made up. If in his case the notification ceremony was dropped it was not because he was so untamable an anti-Tammanyite that wild horses could not have dragged him over the route which Judge Gaynor cheerfully travelled with the aid of a taxicab and guide book.

This is a desperate year for Tammany, and if there are gudgeons foolish enough to be caught with the pretence that Mr. McCall is "no man's man" Murphy cannot be blamed for trying to catch them. He would be entirely willing to see Mr. McCall elected as an "anti-Murphy man" if that was the only way in which he could be elected. He knows that once elected, either as a Murphy or an anti-Murphy man, Mr. McCall would not confine himself to merely recommending clergymen, reformers and other misinformed outsiders to say a few "kind words" to or for Murphy.

The latter may dodge behind the scenes while Mr. McCall holds the spotlight as the head of "The Sun's" anti-Murphy ticket. But how about our illustrious ex-Podesta now cultivating the tranquillity of country life in Ireland? He has just given Murphy a heartfelt recommendation as his own fit successor in the handicraft of "working for his own pocket all the time." He gave Mr. McCall a nomination for the Supreme Bench. What if he should break out in another trumpet blast from retirement on the fitness of the present Tammany nominee to succeed Grant, Gilroy, Van Wyck and the other "best Mayors" whom Tammany has given to New York?

The more the public sees of Podesta Murphy's self-restraint the more highly it appreciates the dare-to-face-the-music loquacity of Podesta Croker.

### The Sooner the Better.

The Republican Congressional Committee has informally approved a plan for altering the basis of representation in Republican national conventions. This committee is a voluntary association formed by members of Congress to promote party success in Congress elections. It has no authority to speak and act for the party, as the national committee has, but, being concerned with Republican success next year, when a new House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are to be chosen, it realizes even more clearly than the national committee has seemed to realize that if the party wants to win it must manifest a new spirit of progressiveness and liberality and put control of its machinery back into the hands of the Republican voters.

The national committee should bestir itself to carry out the will of the party. The state conventions of Michigan and New York—the only conventions held so far in this "off" year—have demanded a change in the basis of representation and the calling of a convention for the purpose of making that change. Until something is done the good intentions of the present party organization will be more or less under suspicion. The Republican house should be set in order before the campaign for the control of the next Congress begins.

### That Third Sex Again.

Now Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, brings forward the idea of a third sex. In a series of articles on "Sex Hatred" in "The London Daily Mail" he produces this cheerful prophecy:

Personally, I believe that we are probably watching the embryonic beginnings of a new sex. I seem to divine the first evolution from normal womanhood toward a new womanhood that will resemble the female workers of the bees. I seem to apprehend dimly a diversion or bifurcation of the feminine impulse, and I can easily imagine a time in the far future when the material work of the world will be performed by this new sex. There will remain as now the normal woman whose energy and endurance will be devoted to the responsibilities of maternity; but there will also be a large asexual class whose atrophied femininity will find a new outlet for energy and endurance in maintaining the state of the world.

Of course there is no one so qualified to speak upon this question as a popular novelist. No novel of the day could be published unless it writhed and wriggled with sex, and Mr. Mackenzie has doubtless dreamed, thought and written upon this subject as much as any other living man.

All the same we hesitate to accept this prophecy in toto. It may be that we are facing a time in which humanity will be led by a race of super-men and super-women, served and maintained by a race of female workers. But we doubt it. And one reason is the simple one that outside of the novels and the magazines males and females are going their several and joint ways with astonishing equanimity—quite as if "sex" was a matter of course instead of a fosterer of hatred and revolution.

If there is to be a third sex we much prefer to

put our money on a sex composed exclusively of novelists and magazine writers. Judging by their output of words, they are by far the most abnormal males and females of the hour.

### A Deadlock Over the Round Courthouse

The days pass and the new courthouse seems no nearer than ever. Our learned justices are very sure that the round structure planned by Mr. Guy Lowell is a botch and an eyesore. The architects, on the contrary, while conceding the necessity of hearkening to the judicial mind on the necessities of accommodation, convenience and comfort, refuse to concede that the bench can translate these practical needs into stone.

Such an impasse must not continue forever. And we arise to propose a practical solution of the whole problem. As usual, the way out is simple, almost obvious. Why not simply interchange our architects and judges? The architects are obstructing the judges by upholding Mr. Lowell. Let them resign in a body in favor of our architectural judiciary and take up the duties of the bench.

Our judges can then devote their whole time to designing a courthouse exactly to their hearts' desire. And, for a guess, we predict that the result will be a worthy housing for the law that will be laid down by the architect judges.

### "Safety First" on the New Haven.

In its new time table the New Haven has put "safety first" to such an extent that it has lengthened the running time of two-thirds of its one thousand trains. The lengthening varies from four to twenty-five minutes on the short distances that prevail in New England.

We shall now see how little force there is in the plea that the public demand is responsible for the high speed that has made travel on this and other roads unsafe. There is hardly a doubt that there will be general approval of the step which the New Haven has taken.

The public demands not speed so much as what-ever speed is consistent with safety. If the railroad managers cannot be trusted to give this then the Interstate Commerce Commission and the other regulative bodies will be empowered to fix the speed at which trains may be run by a railroad consistently with the safety of its passengers.

### McCall's "Economy."

Mr. McCall as a candidate promises retrenchment and economy. But as Public Service Commissioner he prepares a contract with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company with so little economy in it that it has been rejected by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He seeks to justify the bonus to the Interborough company which the city authorities have refused to pay on the ground that it was necessary to give it in order to expedite the opening of the Belmont tube to Queens. But if the city, upon Mr. McCall's advice, sets a precedent of yielding to extortion in this instance, where will extortion end in the course of the subway business?

If the issue is retrenchment and economy Mr. Mitchell has all the advantage of Mr. McCall. Mr. Mitchell is under no obligations to a horde of the smug and sleek who flock from the public treasury. And he has stood in office for stopping waste and cutting off graft, for checking the operations of the Ahearns and Haffens of Mr. McCall's persuasion. That is real conservatism. The only established institution which Mr. McCall's election would conserve is Tammany Hall.

### Dr. Diesel's Useful Invention.

Whatever be the truth about Dr. Diesel's disappearance while on a steamer from Antwerp to England, the story itself calls attention to a notable invention. Soon after gasoline came into use as a source of power, efforts were made to employ petroleum in the same way, because of the latter's cheapness. Properly to vaporize the heavier fluid, so as to leave no residue in the cylinder after explosion, was a problem calling for much ingenuity and patience, but it was finally solved.

At first gas was substituted for steam in stationary power plants. So, too, was oil, when used in the "internal combustion" engine. Petroleum can be, and is, used in a different manner, being burned in place of coal under a steam boiler. Weight for weight oil develops about twice as much heat as the harder fuel. This fact has commended it to favor in the navy, as smaller space is needed for storage. Equally valuable, though, is the use of the fluid when exploded in the cylinder. For his share in adapting it to that service, industry owes Dr. Diesel no small debt.

### When Is an American?

Most of the English comments on the dazzling victory of young Mr. Quinnet at golf were as sportsmanlike and generous as could be asked. A few discordant voices have been drifting in, however. Among these latter is one that, after all, raises an interesting query. "What has America to glout over?" asked one disgruntled Englishman. "The victory is really the victory of a French Canadian."

The facts are that Mr. Quinnet, now at the mature age of twenty, was born in Massachusetts of French-Canadian parents—born, incidentally, within sight of the course which he has made famous for all golfing time. Of course, he is an American under the law—and can be President of the United States if enough golfers so decide. But why does every one feel instinctively that the young champion is much more than a nominal American—that despite the comparatively short residence of his family in this country the boy is at heart and by nature a typical American?

Oddly enough, an English authority, "The Pall Mall Gazette," furnishes an interesting clue to the point. Said that rather anti-American journal in commenting upon the defeat of Vardon and Ray:

One has only to look at the portraits of the new American champion to see some of the psychological clues to this surprising result. It is a striking face, with its overpowering intensity, its utter concentration and its singleness of vision. It is not the face of what we regard as the typical "sportsman," with its easy bonhomie and charm of temperament. The photographic aspects of Mr. Quinnet and of his British rivals are aptly expressive of the opposed attitudes in sport of the American and the English school. We play our games, while Americans pursue them—pursue them with all the fixity of purpose and all the monopolizing abstraction that attend them in the quest of money, ambition and other ends.

For good or ill, this criticism has much of truth in it. A pervading earnestness, a tenseness of purpose, are unquestionably prime American qualities. They are, perhaps, the qualities which more than any other make the American type so distinct from other national types. They are the qualities which in some strange fashion make their impress felt almost immediately upon newcomers to our shores.

The British ideal is very different, as "The Pall Mall Gazette" observes. To "ree life steadily and see it whole" is one way of summing up the British plan of life. "Sonder and more durable," "The Pall

Mail" considers this point of view. We prefer not to attempt any such comparison. It is sufficient to remark that late sporting contests have only served to accentuate the deep-seated differences between English and American character—whatever is the better only the centuries can tell.

After passing the tariff bill Congress ought to employ some competent literary authority to translate the income tax section into plain A B Cs.

What has Herman A. Metz ever done to "The New York Sun" that it should deny him the distinction of being an anti-Murphy Murphy man?

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

William Travers Jerome is so often called Harry K. Thaw's Nemesis, owing to his almost continuous activity against Thaw in the seven years' legal war, that perhaps Mr. Jerome's own view of his work may be interesting. "I can hardly describe the distaste, the almost overpowering reluctance, with which I take up the case again each time my services are demanded," he said. "It is all so old and familiar to me. It is worse, much worse, than sitting down to cold food. I went through two murder trials and three habeas corpus proceedings, thrashing over the same material each time. Yet I find that sheer familiarity with the case tends to dull my memory of the details. Many of them slip away, and it is a tremendous task each time to face the more than thirty big volumes of evidence the testimony of the Thaw case takes up."

"I call this the good-natured seat," said the usher. "Why so?"

"Because it's B. 9."—Washington Herald.

It is going to cost New Yorkers more money than ever to hunt in Maine this fall, the license fee for non-residents having been raised to \$25 a season. There are also some other changes in the laws affecting sportsmen that are of general interest. The moose hunting season formerly was from October 15 to December 1; now it is limited to the month of November. The deer season remains as before—October 1 to and including December 15. One bull moose, not less than one year old, may be killed in the month of November, and two deer may be killed within the time specified. The penalty for unlawful killing of moose formerly was a fine of \$500 and costs, or imprisonment for four months; the imprisonment period remains unchanged, but under the amended law the fine is reduced to not less than \$100 and costs, nor more than \$200 and costs.

"Grand country you have here, shepherd." "Oh, aye, it's no sae bad; but ye hae tae walk ten miles for a drapple o' whisky."

"Well, why not get a barrel and keep it by you?"

"Mon, mon, it will na keep."—Tatler.

"The Army and Navy Journal," which recently celebrated the completion of fifty years of continuous publication, has had the unusual experience of being conducted for that long period under one and the same editorial management. Colonel William Conant Church, who founded the paper in 1863, is still the editor and the head of the firm which controls the publication. In an article on "Our Semi-Centennial" Colonel Church says that, while he desires no blare of trumpets because of the jubilee, "it is pleasant to remember that within a few years the Chief Magistrate of the Republic said on a public occasion that the paper had 'done work of substantial worth for the army and navy, and therefore in a peculiar degree for the people of the United States.'"

Neighbor—And how's yer guld man this mornin', Mrs. Tamson?  
Mrs. Tamson—He died last night.  
Neighbor—I'm heerd to hear that. Ye'll no remember if he happened to say anything about a pot o' green paint before he slipped awa?—Punch.

### MAYBE THAT'S IT.

From The Washington Post.  
"Stin, of mouse" gowns are the latest novelty in women's attire, which, no doubt, explains why the hem of the garment continues to go up.

## HIS HANDS FULL.



MCALL—Say, Charlie—  
MURPHY—Shut up!

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

### HAIR THE SMALL FAMILY!

Large, Unwanted Flocks Are Called a Relic of Barbarism.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At last it becomes apparent that the world do move. For several thousand years the man who dared intimate that a little limitation of population might be practised with benefit to the world has been regarded as an enemy of the race, and as an indication of this sort of ignorance on the part of the public generally the laws of all the states might be pointed to. Physicians and sociologists have, of course, known of the evils of rapid multiplication among the class least fitted to care for children, but the lawmakers have, probably reflecting the lack of information of their constituents on a vital topic, embodied into law this prejudice against the exercise of ordinary intelligence on the part of men and women.

If this wave of sex problem discussion is about to result in a change of policy toward large families under any and all conditions it will have much to its credit. There is reason to believe that much of the opposition of the old American stock to unlimited immigration is due not to feeling against the immigrant himself but to the feeling that once here he multiplies too rapidly and unwisely for the best interest of the country. The result is an increasing army of ignorant men and women, American by birth but un-American in every instinct, and economically detrimental to the community.

It is not that the parents themselves and the community as a whole suffer because of this unchecked increase, but the unwanted children—the children who cannot receive even the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of education and the comforts of life—have to pay the penalty. Some day some Western state will take from its statute books the law making it a crime for physicians to disseminate information calculated to place the parent in a position to limit the size of his family, and, like many another progressive movement, it will spread to the East until, in a bright future age, this relic of barbarism will have been entirely eliminated.

Let the world move on.  
F. L. ORTON.  
Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1913.

### THE CASE AGAINST MR. SULZER

Some Comment on Its Character and Upon the Jurors.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In our criminal courts accusers are seldom judges, but in this impeachment court we see a new illustration of our laws. Here the accusers are judges. The corrupt practices act was designed to stop bribery at elections. It does not prevent a man using money that has been given to him to do as he liked. Where do the high crimes and misdemeanors come in? And why is all this state fuss? Has there been any bribery charge made? Have the voters been corrupted? If this money had been handed over to political leaders who think they should have had it Governor Sulzer would now be pictured as an angel, sweet and refined, his wings painted with beautiful notions, such as "Welcome to our city," "Bill, the conquering hero," and "God bless the People's House." When you select a man for the jury you ask if he is prejudiced. In this matter the public knows that many of the Senators and Assemblymen are prejudiced and should not be allowed as state jurors. Judge Cullen should declare their seats vacant at once. Governor Sulzer has done nothing dishonest. His accusers have brought no charge of bribery against him, and these New York "guys" are only sore because it was not handed to them. Governor Sulzer has upheld the best interests of the state, and

the people would like a chance all over the state to give him a vote of confidence and buy him a new hat in the bargain if he needs one. Even these fellows who wear stovepipes down here haven't as much under their hats as this man at Albany, who measured swords with the machine and spent his own cash as he pleased.  
THEODORUS VAN WYCK.  
New York, Oct. 1, 1913.

### MORE RAILROAD VAGARIES

Puzzling Fares on the New York Central Are Cited.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have gone up to Albany on N. Y. C. R. R. and paid \$10 for one ticket. On other occasions, same train, I have paid \$1.45 to Poughkeepsie and \$1.46 thence to Albany, or \$2.94. The train stops ten minutes at Poughkeepsie, so I can do it easily and have a sandwich and glass of milk with the change.

Why is this thus?  
F. H. CALLAGHAN.  
No. 506 5th street, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1913.

### THE PLAINT OF A SMOKER

In These Parlous Days What Can a Poor Man Do?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a daily reader of your eminently fair paper, I desire to call your attention to the injustice to smokers of practically prohibiting smoking upon surface cars by the Public Service Commission. I feel sure that smokers as a class do not desire to be offensive to any one and have a right to expect fair play. Evidently the prime movers in the anti-smoking crusade are women. What will the dear girls want us to do next? In another year or two we will be perfect ladies ourselves. Evolution is occurring so rapidly that a somewhat settled cooler like myself finds difficulty in continually readjusting himself.

The ladies say tobacco fumes are odious. Perhaps they are. I wonder how many of the girls, however, think of the men's sensitive sense of smell. Few, I reckon. I believe an impartial jury would give tobacco fumes a higher rating than the mal-odorous perfumes.

I am a confirmed smoker, but am ready and willing to be reasonable and considerate and refrain from smoking where it will cause any offence. But let the girls also help us in this crusade for pure air or else provide smoking cars for us, where those of us who enjoy a smoke may smoke in peace and comfort.  
HENRY W. KEMP.  
Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1913.

### SEX AND NATURE

Masculine Strength, Clergymen and the Dictates of God.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Harold S. Howard's refutation of Miss Lawrence's claim that women "would not be fitted to uphold the ballot after having cast it" is contradicted by the need shown by the suffragists themselves for masculine physical protection from a surging crowd during their parade in Washington last March.

Mr. Howard, in his letter appearing in your columns this morning, also ignores the fact that it is not physical incapacity which exempts clergymen from draft in defence of their country during times of war, but that they have the choice of laying aside their profession and taking up arms, as many clergymen do to preserve the Union. But woman cannot lay aside her sex even if she would, any more than she can choose it at the beginning; there "the dissenting dictates of God and the laws of nature" assert themselves. ALICE EDITH ABELL.  
New York, Oct. 2, 1913.

### MR. CHURCHILL REPLIES

The President of the Board of Education vs. Mr. Maxwell.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial of September 27, entitled "Mr. Maxwell and the Board of Education," leads me to believe that you are misinformed, and, in view of the importance of correct information to the public upon educational affairs, I am prompted to advise you of the following facts regarding the episode upon which your article was based:

I had been advised that a committee of organizations interested in public affairs had invited members of the supervising staff and others connected with the Board of Education to appear at a budget conference to be held at the United Charities Building at 2:30 o'clock on September 22, two days before the Board of Education would meet to consider such budget. No notice or invitation had been sent to the board. I consulted with representatives of the Public Education Association, the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Prison Association, all of these organizations having delegates at such conference. These representatives agreed with the suggestions I made—namely, that it would have been proper to advise the Board of Education of the proposed conference, that it would be better for such conference held after the budget and that the more appropriate place to meet would be the board building, where the time of officials could be saved and where supporting data were at hand.

I had also met Dr. Maxwell and had told him that I thought it inadvisable for officials to attend the conference at the time and place specified, and said I would drop him a line to that effect. He made no comment. Assuming there was no disagreement in our views, I sent him no reply to the request I had made orally.

Then came a letter from the acting secretary of the Public Education Association, under date of September 19, advising me as follows:

"I talked the matter over with Dr. O. F. Lewis, chairman of the conference, and I understand that in an interview with you this afternoon the difficulty was adjusted. I am sure that the use of the rooms of the Board of Education for the purpose on a date subsequent to the date of adoption of the budget by the board, which you also suggested to Mr. Straight, will greatly aid in bringing out the information desired by the organizations and individuals interested in the school budget, inasmuch as it will doubtless be more convenient for many of the school officials to be present. I trust it will make it possible for you personally to attend."

This would have closed the incident satisfactorily were it not for Dr. Maxwell's letter.

The Board of Education is the head of the Department of Education. Budgets are submitted and defended by the board. If the estimates are incorrect the board is responsible. It is proper that the reasons for adopting the budget should be given by the board itself, or by its authorized representatives.

The budget committee referred to is to hold a conference at the board building in 19th street, on Friday, October 8. No warrant for raising the issue of free speech was given.

T. W. CHURCHILL.  
President, Board of Education.  
New York, Oct. 1, 1913.